

## A. F. OF L. SENDS OUT PLEA FOR ALL UNION LABOR MEN TO ASSIST DANBURY HATTERS.

Secretaries of unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, in common with the secretaries of every affiliated A. F. of L. labor organization throughout the country, have received the official appeal from President Samuel Gompers, of the A. F. of L., for contributions to aid the defendants in the Loewe case. The contributions are to be made on January 27.

The appeal announces that January 27 will be known in the ranks of organized labor throughout the country as "Hatters' Relief Day". It also sets forth the plan adopted at the last national convention of the A. F. of L. to hold in San Francisco, in November, under which the contributions will be made. Every laboring man in the country has been asked to give the amount he earns the second hour he works on January 27 to the fund being raised by the A. F. of L. to aid the defendants in the Loewe case.

Secretaries of all organizations receiving the appeal are asked to read it at the next regular meeting of their respective organizations. The contributions will be made to the secretaries of the various unions and will be forwarded directly to Frank Morrison, secretary of the A. F. of L., at Washington, D. C.

The appeal follows:  
To All International and National Unions and Their Local Unions; to All State and City Central Bodies and to All Local Unions.  
Dear Sirs and Brothers: Will you give an hour? Not an hour to read this, but an hour of your labor in a righteous cause, on Hatters' day, January 27, 1916?

The plight in which the hatters of Danbury, Connecticut, find themselves arouses the concern and the sympathy of all the workers as well as of all liberty loving citizens of America. The Danbury hatters have performed a service of historic importance in the struggle for industrial freedom.

Efforts of employers in America to keep their workers in subjection have been particularly heartless and unrelenting. They have used all their power and influence economic, political and particularly the courts. The legal theory that has enabled the employers through the courts to restrict the industrial freedom of their employees was based upon a concept that labor power was a commodity and that employers possessed rights derived from a kind of ownership of the labor power of their employees and "vested rights" derived from the right to do business. This principle was the basis for the flagrant abuse of the injunction writ and for interpretation of anti-trust law to apply to voluntary organizations of workers associated for the establishment of better conditions of work and for the maintenance of their personal rights and freedom.

When this abuse of the injunction process and perversion of trust laws became so frequent and so dangerous as to menace the very existence of organizations of workers, the organized labor movement sought for a remedy pending in the courts that could be used and fast cases to establish clearly through a decision from the highest courts of the land whether there was judicial sanction for this principle which classified labor power as a commodity and which had been used to restrict efforts of workers to better conditions of life and work.

Organized labor could not, of course, begin to institute such a case. We had to wait until the cases were brought against our movement and select those which presented the fundamental principles involved.

Two cases were found illustrative of most flagrant industrial injustice, the contempt cases against Messrs. Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, and the suit that the so-called "Anti-Boycott Association" through V. E. Loewe & company brought against the hatters of Danbury under the provisions of the Sherman Anti-trust law.

During the early period of the case before the courts, the United Hatters of North America bore all the legal expenses. Then the membership of the entire organization throughout the country was involved in a great strike in which every available dollar of the organization was expended and expended with victory resulting. It was during the time when the United Hatters of North America was in financial embarrassment that the American Federation of Labor was appealed to, and the A. F. of L. then assumed the financial obligation of meeting every expense of the case before the courts, involving the amount of \$98,756.02.

Twice the case was before the Supreme court of the United States. In 1908, on a writ of certiorari, the supreme court held that sections 1, 3 and 7 of the Sherman Anti-trust act were applicable to the case and to all organizations of wage earners organized not for profit, but for the securing of higher wages, a shorter work day and better working conditions that is for human welfare; and again when the case came before the court upon the appeal from the decision of the federal district court, on January 5, 1915, when the supreme court of the United States rendered a final decision upon this case which had been pending in the federal courts for more than eleven years.

This decision reaffirmed the legal fiction that human beings, wage earners, could be legally classified in the same category with commodities, control over which was to be regulated by the Sherman Anti-trust act. Under this decision, the Sherman Anti-trust law, which was intended for the protection of the citizens of the United States, could be utilized as an instrumentality for depriving them of their rights as free men and women and for denying them control over their own labor power, a control inseparable from their personalities and from their living bodies. Should such a decision prevail, they could not maintain their freedom as workers or as citizens.

However, in the course of this case, legal opinions were given which established clearly the judicial attitude toward organizations of workers and the legal rights of workers. These decisions established the basis necessary for demanding and securing remedial legislation, which should remove human beings from the purview of trust laws and for changes in injunction procedure, so as to insure to the workers their rights as free men

and women and to differentiate clearly between human rights and rights derived from the ownership of property.

Before the final decision of the Supreme court was handed down in the hatters' case, there was enacted into law the labor provisions of the Clayton Anti-trust act, which declared:

"That the labor power of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce.  
In addition to declaring formally the difference between labor power and articles and commodities to which trust laws properly apply, the Clayton act limits and regulates the uses of injunctions and forbids their use for purposes against which the workers had so long and so just complained. Thus the hatters' case has been of incalculable service to all of the wage earners of the country, establishing their rights and securing opportunities necessary for their protection and the continued betterment of industrial relations.

But as a result of the last decision of the supreme court many of the hatters of Danbury, Connecticut, find themselves in dire distress, for, in addition to deciding the principle against which they contended, the court also reaffirmed the award of damages against them. The award was for three-fold damages and interest accruing on that amount and costs amounting in all to something over \$300,000.

During the early history of the case, the bank deposits and the homes of these members of the Danbury Hatters' union were attached to insure payment of any award that the court might fix. During the more than eleven years that the case had been pending, some of the members of this union have died. The survivors were always and are now under the burden of imminent loss of their little savings and their homes, and suffered in mind and in body, and so have their dear ones and those dependent upon them.

It must be understood also that the suit was brought against members of the Hatters' union who had reached ripe old ages, ages running from sixty to eighty years. They were selected by Loewe simply because they had some little savings, some ownership in their modest homes. Because of their ages and enforced indigent condition, made indigent by the attachment, every device was planned that their condition might be relieved.

It is a matter of common information that the framers of the Sherman anti-trust act did not intend that law to apply to the normal activities of wage workers. This fact augmented the injustice of the decision against the Danbury hatters and the award of three-fold damages and interest thereon. The Danbury hatters were the innocent victims of the government, due either to the fact that the congress of the United States had not been able to write plainly into the legislation, or to the fact that the judiciary had misinterpreted the law enacted by congress. Whether the fault lay with congress, or with the judiciary, the consequences of the fault ought not to all upon the Danbury hatters. The contentions of organized labor in this matter were manifestly strengthened by the action of congress in enacting the labor sections of the Clayton act. Therefore, the Hatters' presented to congress a petition for a special appropriation for the payment of the award that thereby the government should assume the consequences of the mistake, made either by congress or by the judiciary.

The representatives of the A. F. of L. and of the Hatters' organization, and members of the Danbury Hatters' union appeared before the house appropriation committee in behalf of this petition. However, the committee refused to report the appropriation to the house.

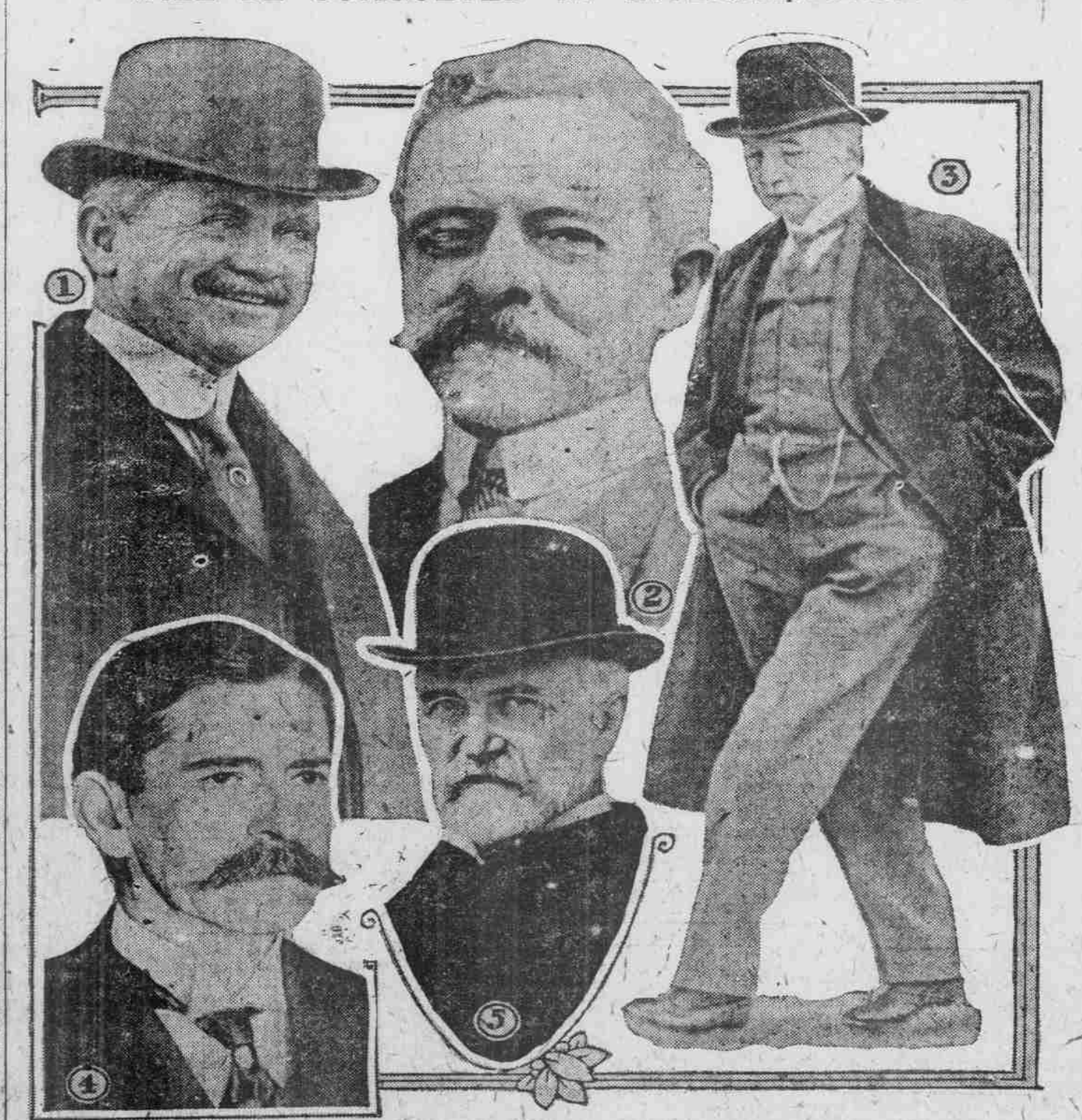
The executive council of the A. F. of L., realizing the awful plight in which these aged Danbury hatters were thus placed, reported these matters to the San Francisco convention. The convention authorized and instructed the executive council to send out a notice and an appeal, which is hereby made—to all international and national unions, to all local unions, and to state, county and city central bodies urging all members of organized labor to contribute their earnings for the second hour of any shift worked on Thursday, January 27, 1916, to the relief of their fellow workers—the aged Danbury hatters. That date was selected as particularly appropriate, because it is the birthday of the president of the American Federation of Labor, who has given a life time of devotion to the cause of labor and humanity.

The Danbury hatters did not falter in that which they did for the benefit of all organized labor and for all of the workers of the country. They did their duty; they made the test and upon them has fallen the consequences of the injustice of the then existing conditions. All other workers participate in the benefits which have grown out of the struggle, and it is but just that they should also help to relieve the victims. If the Danbury hatters or the Hatters' organization were left to bear the full weight of the burden it will mean to them great suffering and great hardship. Every member of organized labor is urged to do his duty in this matter and to bear his share in the common struggle to establish industrial justice.

Members of local unions should pay their contributions to their local secretaries who should send the sum total collected to the secretary of the A. F. of L., who will receipt for the same and promptly forward it to Mr. Martin Lawlor, secretary, United Hatters of North America, who will use the money for the exclusive purpose of relieving the hatters who have made the victims of the greed and rapacity of the so-called "Anti-Boycott Association," and Loewe, the Danbury hat manufacturer. Mr. Lawlor will publish a complete list of all contributions received and the payments made and to whom paid.

In order to perform our whole duty and to manifest our entire appreciation and sympathy with the hatters of Danbury in their plight, it is particularly fitting that special meetings

## MEMBERS OF FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEES WILL BE CONSULTED IN INTERNATIONAL CRISES



A new and important element was introduced into the Ancona controversy with Austria when strong sentiment developed among Democratic leaders in congress in favor of being consulted in the crisis. During the controversy with Germany over the Lusitania, Gullflight, Nebraska, Arabic and other cases congress was not in session; now it is. The fact developed that Democratic members of the senate committee on foreign relations are inclined rather strongly to the belief that in the Ancona crisis the president should not break off diplomatic relations with Austria-Hungary without consulting members of that committee and taking the senate and house into his confidence. The statement was made by a responsible senator, whose name could not be used, that assurances would be given that there would be no rupture with Austria-Hungary until after the Democratic leaders of the senate foreign relations committee had been consulted. Senator William J. Stone of Missouri (No. 3 in the pictures) is chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations; Henry D. Flood of Virginia (No. 1) is head of the corresponding house committee. No. 2 is Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, a prominent Republican member of the senate committee. No. 4 is Senator Swanson of Virginia, Democrat, also a committee member. No. 5 is Representative Cooper of Wisconsin of the house committee.

of central bodies and local unions should be held before, upon or approximately near to January 27, 1916, that local unions and central bodies impress upon the members of organized labor their duty to—

Contribute the wages of an hour's labor, the second hour of the work day or shift of January 27, 1916.

That the contribution of that hour's wage be made promptly and that the same be transmitted to Frank Morrison, secretary of the A. F. of L., O'Connell Building, Washington, D. C.

Meetings for the purpose indicated might be held with fitting exercises to help bind the organized toilers of America more closely together with bonds of fraternity, sympathy and mutual helpfulness and a great determination to struggle unitedly on for the dawn of a better day among the toilers of America.

Men and women of labor, give an hour—an hour of your labor—in a most righteous cause.

Fraternally yours,  
Samuel Gompers, president; Frank Morrison, secretary; James Duncan, first vice-president; James O'Connell, second vice-president; D. A. Hayes, third vice-president; Jos. F. Valentine, fourth vice-president; John R. Alpine, fifth vice-president; H. B. Perham, sixth vice-president; Frank Duffy, seventh vice-president; William Green, eighth vice-president; John B. Lennan, treasurer, Executive Council, American Federation of Labor.

### Photographs Aid War Cripples To Be Self Supporting

Providence, R. I., Jan. 1.—An extensive system of photographs charting the motions made by persons performing various forms of manual labor has proven of material aid, in enabling some of 2,000,000 or more men permanently crippled in the European war to adapt themselves to new and self-supporting kinds of work. The men being aided are of all nationalities.

Frank B. Glibreth, who compiled the motions chart, said that the first step in teaching a cripple a new form of employment is to inspire the cripple with a feeling that he can become and remain a self-supporting worker. For this reason he has appealed for more photographs and data concerning cripples in this country who have been successful in undertaking new forms of work. A fatigue study has been made in connection with the motion charts with the object of eliminating all unnecessary exertions.

### MR. AND MRS. COLE TO TAKE CHARGE OF WORK IN ISOLATION WARDS

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Cole of Devon, Milford, have been named caretaker and matron, respectively, of the isolation hospital by Health Officer Dr. E. A. McLellan.

They succeed Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Erickson, who resigned after three years' service to the health board.

FUNERAL DESIGNS AND BOUQUETS,  
JOHN ..... SON.

### New Year's Resolutions Are As Old as Humanity

It was probably Adam who was responsible for the custom of New Year's resolutions.

The departure of Adam and his spouse from Paradise may not have occurred on New Year's Day, but for them it had all the significance, and more, which his ancestors attach to that date in the calendar. It marked the end of one phase of mundane existence, and the beginning of another, and Adam knew no more than we, as we stand at the threshold of a New Year, what was "coming to him."

We may picture the father of the human race departing from Eden. Behind trails his shame-faced wife, clad in her most becoming fig-leaf. She is a bit fearful of the unknown future, and not a little frightened lest her glowering, snarling husband "beat her up." In that event, there are no police courts, to which she can appeal for protection. And yet, we fancy, down deep in her heart, Eve is not sorry. She has lost paradise, but she has gained a fig-leaf and perhaps she is gifted with sufficient imagination to perceive what that leaf will become in the process of the evolution of feminine fashions. It is possible, even, that she may have a prophetic vision of Paris!

Poor Adam has no such consolation. He is a man, and naturally indolent. Paradise looked good to him, and he would have preferred to stay. If he has any prophetic visions, as he stalks along on the way to the station to catch the first local out of Eden, it is of an endless procession of bills for rent, and to all his male descendants, to get out and hustle.

At last they reach the station. It is a tiny affair, no doubt, for there is not much travel on that line. Adam puts down his suit case—filled, it is scarcely necessary to state, with Eve's fig-leaves—signs his relief, mops his forehead, and glowers at his wife. Happily, Eve is oblivious to her lord's displeasure. On the station platform she has discovered a penny-in-the-slot chewing gum machine, with a mirror attached. She is so much interested in seeing to it that her fig-leaf is on straight to know, or care, what Adam thinks of her.

In the distance a wavering cloud of smoke appears above the tree tops, and there comes to Adam's ears the distant rumble of a train. He leaves off frowning at his wife, which, he realizes, isn't "getting him anything," and turns his hungry eyes toward the gates of Paradise, from which he has just emerged, never to return. For a moment the blue-coated angel with the big club who stands at the gates to Eden. Then comes the realization of the hopelessness of such an attempt, and he shrugs his shoulders wearily.

The train, with a rush, and a roar, looms into sight. Eve has left off primping and now, with a self-satisfied smile, prepares to captivate the male passengers. With a last look toward Eden, Adam raises his right hand heavenward.

Warted forward through the ages we hear his fervent exclamation: "No more apples for yours truly. N-e-v-e-r a-g-a-i-n!"

FARMER WANT ADS, ONE CENT A WORD

### Evening Slippers

strapped or strapless, bead embossed, decorated or plain, in white or black.

### WOMEN'S WALKING BOOTS

of best makes in tan and black

### STYLISH ROUGH WEATHER FOOTWEAR FOR YOUNG FOLKS

ANATOMIX SHOES for men, women and children afflicted with flat foot, etc.

### W. K. MOLLAN

1026 MAIN ST.

### The University School

836 FAIRFIELD AVE.  
Next session, January 3, 1916. College preparatory, elementary and advanced subjects, upper grammar school and high school grades, individual instruction. Students entering now may save a year's work.

### DIED.

DREW.—In Danbury, Dec. 24, Miss Margaret T. Drew.  
KEANE.—In Danbury, Dec. 22, Michael F. Keane, aged 64 years.  
BROOKS.—In Danbury, Dec. 24, Mary E., widow of Levi L. Brooks, aged 76.  
FARNHAM.—In Noroton, Dec. 27, John L. Farnham, aged 70 years.  
SINBAUGH.—In Shelton, Dec. 23, Miss Adeline Bartlett Sinbaugh, aged 52.  
HASTINGS.—In Greens Farms, Dec. 22, Harold Hastings, aged 40.  
NASH.—In Westport, Dec. 23, Mrs. Edward A. Nash.  
ALLEN.—In Danbury, Dec. 23, Dr. Charles H. Allen, aged 66.  
ERKINE.—In Stamford, Dec. 24, Barbara Peattie, wife of Ralph C. Erskine.  
DUPONT.—In Torrington, Dec. 25, Mrs. Victoria Dupont, aged 59.  
PASCHER.—In Shelton, Dec. 23, Mary, wife of Matthew Pascher.  
JESSUP.—In Stamford, Dec. 27, Jane B., widow of Charles H. Jessup, in her 72nd year.  
WEBB.—In Stamford, Dec. 25, Ambrose Webb, aged 81 years.  
TROY.—In Stamford, Dec. 22, Elizabeth A., wife of Thomas Troy.  
HAWLEY.—In Shelton, Dec. 28, William H. Hawley.  
COLLINS.—In Bethel, Dec. 28, Daniel Collins, aged 55 years.  
ROGERS.—In Norwalk, Dec. 28, Miss Emily Rogers, aged 87 years.



### Start the Day Right

Have your morning cup of coffee just right, with no flat or bitter taste as a result of boiling. Give yourself the pleasure of clear, fragrant and delicious coffee, every day of the year. Easily and quickly made in

### UNIVERSAL ELECTRIC Coffee Percolators

Simply connect the cord to the nearest lamp socket and turn on the current. Each UNIVERSAL Percolator is equipped with the patented pumping process which does away with boiling and extracts all of the healthful, flavor producing elements from the coffee in less time than any other make. UNIVERSAL Electric Percolators are quick in action and certain as to results. Heating elements are guaranteed for five years.

Look for the UNIVERSAL Trade Mark  
We will be pleased to demonstrate the advantages of UNIVERSAL Electric Percolators

### The Electric Toaster

or the Electric Griddle for cakes or fried eggs, also adds wonderfully to the early morning meal and any of these useful and handy devices admit of serving the meal hot as well as right at your elbow.

CALL AND SEE THEM DEMONSTRATED

### THE UNITED ILLUMINATING CO.

Broad and Cannon Sts. Phone 821

### JOHN F. FAY

610 FAIRFIELD AVENUE

Furniture Dealer, Upholsterer and Cabinet Maker; Superior Fabrics for Furniture and Draperies. Tel. 74

### Sprague Ice & Coal Co.

DEALERS IN ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS COAL  
EAST END E. WASH. AVE. BRIDGE Tel. 4673-4674

### THOROUGHLY SCREENED COAL QUALITY GUARANTEED.

NUT ..... \$7.50 per Ton  
STOVE OR EGG ..... \$7.25 per Ton  
25c Less Per Ton For Cash.

### The Wheeler & Howes Co.

1921 MAIN ST. EAST END CONGRESS ST. BRIDGE. PHONE 344

### CERTIFIED NATURAL HAND SCREENED BLOCK AND KINDLING

### ICE COAL WOOD

PURE ARTIFICIAL BEST LEHIGH HICKORY FOR GRATES

### THE NAUGATUCK VALLEY ICE CO.

Main Office & Plant, 421 Housatonic Ave. Tel. 597, 598

### Give Your Children This Cut-Out

This is just one of the Puss-in-Boots color pictures for your little ones to cut out. There's a beautiful page to keep them busy. The whole story of Puss-in-Boots in pictures to cut out is in the January PICTORIAL REVIEW

15c On Sale Now 15c

### WANT ADVERTISEMENTS ONE CENT A WORD